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Friday, March 19, 1909.

March is a finicky old month, any-
way.

How that "ex" sticks to Mr. Hop-
kins' title!

Positively the last call for the peach
crop pessimist.

According to the legislature the cal-
endar is all wrong.

Please, brethren, may we remain at
home on Sundays?

Not even the legislature can dis-
courage the booster.

Who pays for Salt Lake's police and
fire departments, anyway?

Whom the gods would exalt they
first have ex-Senator Platt denounce.

It appears that the principal indus-
try in the Balkans is the manufacture
of war clouds.

Also looks as if the legislators in-
tended to keep the seats warm for
their successors.

We at least expected to have heard
by this time that Mr. Rockefeller had
conferred another nickel tip.

Wonder if it'll be all right if a fel-
low should happen to smile without
thinking what he was doing?

Nobody knows what the "bunch" is
going to do next, but whatever it may
be it is not likely to surprise anybody.

If the weatherman has any more
snowstorms stowed away in his vest
pocket, let us have 'em at once and be
done with it.

Nevertheless, Senator Sutherland will
find that when the brethren are quite
done with him they will not even re-
cognize him as a jack-ass.

And perhaps Zipping Zion doesn't
look hardly right to the gentlemen
from the rural districts—there being
no cows and pigs running loose on the
streets.

In every letter you write to friends
in other places, don't forget to remind
them that we are going to have the big
G. A. R. National convention here next
August.

The State Senate has reconsidered
and passed the Sunday law bill. Does
it prohibit preaching for tithes and
divining for donations on the Sab-
bath?

No wonder the Fussy Federalites
have got things all balled up, since
Apostle Hyrum Smith has refused to
give them the assistance of his superior
wisdom.

Now will the gentle lawmaker kind-
ly finish the job by so arranging mat-
ters that he will be able to supervise
the expenditure of the Salt Lake's
pay check?

And is it not plain to everybody
that the hierarchy have determined that
if they can't control Salt Lake City
by fair means they will attempt to do
it by foul?

Can't see anything particularly at-
tractive about "taking the police and
fire departments out of politics" and
placing them in the hands of a gang
of unscrupulous politicians.

By the time the legislators get
through, it is evident that they will
have done everything to Salt Lake,
from taking away all her rights to
dropping banana peelings on her side-
walks.

After all, you see, all this "prohi-
bition" agitation stirred up by the Mor-
mon leaders merely furnished an excuse
for placing the control of the liquor
traffic in their hands to be used as a
political bludgeon.

It is noticed that while the Deseret
News declares that the Mormon church

does not interfere in political affairs,
it nevertheless points out that the
church in conference demanded this,
that and the other law, and that these
demands must be observed and granted.

THE PRETENTIOUS POSERS.

Once more it has been demonstrated
that the man who appeals to constitu-
tion, to reason, common sense, public
interests, and to the cause of morality,
in support of or in opposition to any
pending measure in the present Legis-
lature, decreases the vote for his cause.
When it is shown that a measure is
absolutely unconstitutional, unreason-
able, destructive of public interests and
immoral in its tendencies, that is the
measure that the legislative vote rallies
to with a fervor and an enthusiasm
which sweep everything before it.

There can be no question whatever
but that in the discussion of the vicious
and grafting liquor bill passed by the
House on Wednesday evening, the argu-
ment, the sense, the morality, the pub-
lic welfare, were all on the side of the
opponents of that bill. The speech of
Representative Cannon on that bill was
for the most part strong and absolutely
unassailable. In two points, however,
he was off. He had no business to ex-
press either horror or surprise at the
bargain with the liquor men which he
elected him. The place where he got
confused was where one would naturally
expect a zealous, counsel-taking member
to be confused; and that is where he
spoke of the action of the October con-
ference on the liquor question as some-
thing that the Legislature should be
guided by. "What did it matter,"
said Mr. Cannon, "so that the church
defined its position if there was any
doubt before the Legislature met?"
And he continued, "for all practical
purposes that was early enough, and
the principle remains the same whether
the declaration was made in October
or in January." And he indignantly
exclaimed, "Is the church censurable
because it adopted by unanimous vote
a resolution that proper influence should
be used on this Legislature to close
the saloons?" Certainly the church is
not to be censured on that account.
What is censurable is the assumption
that because the church had made a cer-
tain declaration, therefore the Legis-
lature was bound by it and must comply
with the church demand.

With respect to the much-debated
compact between the church politi-
cians and the liquor dealers, Mr. Can-
non made the emphatic and uncompro-
mising charge that such deal was made.
Here are his words:

Mr. Speaker, I charge that before this
Legislature met, before its members were
elected, a bargain was made by which
legislation on the liquor question was
sold. I charge no member of the legis-
lative body with being a party at that
time to the bargain. I believe that few
even knew of its existence. Moreover,
it is my solemn conviction that the
hopelessness of carrying out the demand
of the people of this State for prohibition
is due to the effort of strong influences
to carry out the requirements of that
bargain.

Senator Wilson had made the same
direct charge before, and now Repre-
sentative Cannon makes it. Repre-
sentative Ashton, in his remarks, assumed
the same fact where he says: "I could
forget, in the interests of some regula-
tion, the insult offered to this Legis-
lature by the injection of a bill pre-
pared by the keepers of a compact,"
etc. Representative Thompson, referring
to the same insulting compact, said,
"I charge that every man who
believes as I do, that there was a
deal, and then votes for this bill, he
becomes a party to the deal, and for
that infamy his name will be remem-
bered as an accessory after the fact."

Here are three separate and distinct
charges made on the open floor of the
House that this deal was made. Mr.
Cannon charges it direct and absolute.
Mr. Ashton assumes that it was a fact.
Mr. Thompson affirms his absolute be-
lief in it, and charges complicity in
that deal by every member who voted
for the pending bill.

It is therefore not too much to say
that the accumulation of proof leaves
no doubt in any reasonable mind of the
compact made by the "Federal bunch"
with the liquor interests—for a consid-
eration; that consideration being the
contribution of upwards of \$40,000 to
the church Republican campaign fund
by the liquor interests. The curious
and surprising thing about it all is that
these church devotees all at once come
out with a surprised yell of horror at
the idea of this deal, when, as a mat-
ter of fact, every one of them knew
perfectly well before the election, just
as they have known since, that there
was such a deal. The Tribune and other
papers printed the facts in the case long
before the election. These members
that now howl against that deal were
perfectly willing to take the benefit of
it and be elected because of it. And af-
ter accepting the election so brought
about, it is rather a caddy thing on
their part to come out now with such
a howl against the very means whereby
they were elected.

These remarks, of course, apply par-
ticularly to Representative Cannon and
Representative Ashton, and any others
from this county who may have af-
fected surprise and indignation at that
deal. Their surprise and indignation
should have taken form before election;
as soon, indeed, as they learned of the
deal. As they could not fail to have
learned of it when it was openly print-
ed in the newspapers, it is impossible
to feel any particular sympathy for
these men who, after having been elec-
ted by this deal, now come out affect-
ing surprise at its having been made,
and taking their stand bitterly against
it. A man who accepts the consideration
of a deal and afterwards repudiates
that deal may think he is on a
high moral plane, but the bystander
is sure to scoff.

And now what about these gentlemen
who have so outspokenly vindicated
their principle at the expense of their
consistency, these men who are will-

ing to accept election at the hands of
the liquor men, but not willing to keep
the agreement whereby that election
is brought about? They show signs of
sulking and of repudiating their party.
But that is all nonsense. They are just
like spoiled and pettish boys who stick
their fingers in their mouths, go off
in a corner, and think that the world
is grieved to see their discomfiture. No
one will pay the least attention to them,
however, until the "Federal bunch" or
some agent of the ring, crooks his finger
at them or holds up to their greedy
gaze a stick of candy. They will come
at the crook of the finger, and fawn at
the foot of the "Federal bunch" here-
after, as they have done heretofore.
They will seize the offered stick of
candy with avidity and devour it, no
matter how much bellyache there may
be in it for them. And that is all there
is to it, just a case of political belly-
ache. They are just as unscrupulous as
the liquor dealers are, just as ridiculous
in their affectation of horror of the
liquor demands, and just as thoroughly
devoted to the vicious methods of the
machine as those who supported the
liquor men's liquor bill.

The whole affectation is a particularly
irksome and silly farce. There is noth-
ing in the world to it, and their pre-
tended opposition to the building up
of a liquor-controlled machine in this
State is nothing but the merest hum-
bug. If the machine had wanted any
or all of these men to come to the sup-
port of that bill, had, in fact, needed
their votes, it would have got them.
They would have supported that bill
at all, just as so many other "original
prohibition men" did on its final pas-
sage. These mockers of sincerity, these
pretenders to virtue, need not think
for one moment that the public is de-
ceived by their silly antics and posings.
Everybody understands their situation
perfectly, and most people understand
them better than they understand
themselves. For there is not the least
sincerity in them. There is not the
least reason to expect that they will
hold out against the machine, or that
the machine will make any concession
whatever to them on their fraudulent,
pretensions posing before a public that
does not in the least admire.

THE FAKE SUNDAY LAW.

The Sunday law passed by the Senate
on Wednesday evening is so absurd that
it is quite impossible to imagine it be-
coming a law. It prohibits pretty much
everything on Sunday, even bathing at
a public bathing establishment, forbids
the transportation of any person, by
train or otherwise, to any Sunday re-
sort, moving picture show, or any-
thing of that kind. Without going fur-
ther than the matter of transporting
persons to such places, if those con-
cerned in the enactment of this law will
simply ask themselves how it is pos-
sible to discriminate on the street cars,
let us say, as between those who are
going to some Sunday resort and those
who are not, they can get an idea of
the impossibility of enforcing such a
law. Is the conductor on a street car
going to ask every passenger whether
he intends to go to a public bathing
establishment or some kind of an en-
tertainment, and if the passenger says
yes, must the conductor throw him off
the car? If the conductor does not,
he is liable to punishment for a misde-
meanor. If he does, he is liable to get
his company into a damage suit for un-
lawful ejection from the car.

Evidently the bill was so loaded down
with amendments and restrictive pro-
visions as to make it impossible, and
the Legislature simply puts it up to the
Governor to decide, shirking the ques-
tion and the principle involved. It would
be a pretty bad joke on the Legislature
if the Governor would sign the bill, but
it would be a very bad joke on the peo-
ple of this State also. Still, the Legis-
lature has passed it, and it being of
the sort of legislation that Governors
usually do not wish to veto, the Gov-
ernor would be quite justified in sign-
ing the bill. The rumor is that he will
veto it, but it is not easy to see on
what grounds he would rest such veto.

The fact that the Legislature passes
a bill of this kind which nobody can
justify or defend, simply shows the
reckless nature of the voting on meas-
ures pending in both Houses. The mem-
bers appear to be acting without any
sense of responsibility to the Constitu-
tion or to ordinary horse sense. But
it would serve them exactly right if
in this matter the Governor took them
at their word.

With respect to legislation restrict-
ing Sunday activities, there is always
danger that a bigoted sense of self-
importance and superior wisdom in the
proponent may carry inhibitory details
to the extreme, and work hardship upon
a large part of the community. This
question has been one of deep study for
politicians and economists for a num-
ber of years, and there appears not to
be any general agreement as to what
would be a fair settlement of the mat-
ter. In this connection it is interest-
ing to review the history of the Sun-
day laws of the State of Massachusetts.
These have been liberalized progres-
sively all the way down from Pur-
itan times. It is true that the change
has sometimes been somewhat slow, but
it has nevertheless been made when it
became apparent that harm was being
worked by the law, or inconvenience or
discomfort was imposed upon the citi-
zens thereby. In the Puritan days no
person was permitted to keep open shop
of any description on Sunday, nor to
operate warehouse or workhouse, or do
any business whatsoever on the Sab-
bath. Since 1881 the laws have been
so amended as to permit railroad trains
to run; since 1886 the bakeries have
been allowed to bake and sell bread;
since 1887 any and all work pertaining
to operation of gas, electric, water or
telegraph plants is permitted, as well

as ferry boats, street railways, milk
wagons, and so on. In the year 1890
the retail sale of tobacco by dealers
whose stores were known to be open
every day in the week was allowed;
and in 1901 the bootblack was legally
permitted to shine the shoes of his cus-
tomers on the Sabbath. In 1902 the
sale of ice cream, soda and confections
was permitted on Sunday, provided the
dealer in these was not also a dealer
in intoxicants.

It should be borne in mind that this
liberalizing of the Sunday law has been
accomplished to meet popular demand
in a State that has had experience with
the strictest of regulation in this re-
spect. Massachusetts has discovered
that there is such a thing as going too
far in this matter, and Utah should at
least so profit by the experience of the
older State as to exercise due caution
before returning to the practices of the
times when "witches" were dealt with
"faithfully."

VENOM AGAINST THIS CITY.

Although the legislators have voted
to impose upon the people of this city
by compelling them to accept the Des
Moines plan of city government against
their will, those legislators themselves
seem to have very little faith in that
form of government. For they are
stripping the municipality, as far as
they see their way to do it, (and this
in defiance of the Constitution) of the
municipal functions appertaining to the
city government.

The Legislature votes upon the city
the Des Moines plan of government,
but distrusts that plan so much that it
votes to take out of the hands of the
city, under the Des Moines plan, the
fire and police departments.

It votes the Des Moines plan of gov-
ernment upon this city in defiance of
Section 26, Article 6, of the Constitu-
tion, which forbids all special laws
meddling with the charters of cities.

It votes the Des Moines plan of gov-
ernment upon this city, although that
plan has created disturbances and up-
roar wherever it has been tried. Four
out of the five commissioners in Des
Moines are before the Legislature of
Iowa demanding amendment of the law.
In Los Angeles, which has a similar
plan, the city is in such a dreadful
muddle that nobody knows what the
next legal step is that ought to be
taken.

The legislators vote the Des Moines
plan of city government upon this city
against the will of the inhabitants
thereof, but so little faith have those
legislators in the plan and in the gov-
ernment which they voted to establish
here that they vote to deprive the city
of the control of the liquor traffic and
vest that control in the State.

It is a wonder that no member of
the "Federal bunch" has yet betought
himself to create a commission to take
charge of the streets of this city and
another commission to take control of
the water department. These, how-
ever, may come along in due course
even at the present session, because
the chief work of this session is being
done after the session is over; that is,
the sixty days' limit provided in the
Constitution for the duration of the
legislative session had been passed be-
fore anything of importance was
enacted. Everything of any moment or
that aroused any public interest or ar-
gument or debate, has been passed
since the session expired by law.

The fact that the legislators act thus
towards Salt Lake City shows an evil
disposition towards this city on the
part of the "Federal bunch," which is
managing this legislation and steering
the legislators to enact it. It shows
at the same time that the legislators
have no faith in the Des Moines plan
of government, and it cannot be pos-
sible that they really think the law to
confiscate the fire and police depart-
ments, and the property appertaining
to them, can possibly stand the constitu-
tional test in the courts.

Inconsistency is sometimes charged
upon petit jurors, and even upon judges
on the bench. Legislators, however,
during the warmed-over life of a dead
session ought, at least in the few days
which the moribund life is prolonged,
to be able to steer a straight course for
a week or ten days without running
against constitutional snags. The pre-
sent legislators seem unable to do this,
however, and the courts will have to
be called upon to apply the judicial
corrective against reckless and perjured
legislation.

EARDLEY AS A PARTY MAN.

It appears that Representative E. J.
Eardley has all at once become a fierce
and uncompromising party man. He
was elected on the church-liquor "Re-
publican" ticket last fall to be a Rep-
resentative in the Lower House of the
Legislature. It appears that he feels
the party ties and party obligations
weighing heavily upon him. This from
his attitude upon the saloon men's
liquor bill. Mr. Eardley started in as a
fierce prohibitionist, but has been con-
verted from that to the idea that he
ought to allow the liquor men to con-
trol the liquor business in this State,
and dictate what laws should be passed
with regard to conducting it. He re-
gards this as a party measure, it ap-
pears, and on Wednesday he announced
his position on that bill in the follow-
ing words:

"The attitude of these two men," said
Mr. Eardley, referring to Representatives
Cannon and Ashton, "is unfair and un-
just to all concerned. This is a Repub-
lican Legislature and the majority of
us are Republicans. We appointed a com-
mittee to make a close and careful study
of the matter of this anti-liquor legis-
lation and that committee as a result of its
very best efforts, covering a period of
several days, presents us a bill for passage.
Best in all the liquor bills so far con-
sidered. It is a measure which is sat-
isfactory to the governor and to both com-
mittees from House and Senate, and
knowing this the only thing for us to do
as I see it is to pass the measure."

It is evident, therefore, that Repre-
sentative Eardley considers this liquor

bill to be a party measure, and that,
as a party man, he is obliged to sup-
port it. And yet there has been no
party caucus upon that question; there
was nothing in the platform upon which
he was elected committing his party
on this point; and there has been no
public announcement of any kind as to
the party attitude on this question.
And yet it appears to be conceded that
this is a party question, and that Eard-
ley, in coming over from the prohibition
side, has come to the church Republican
party view of this liquor question.

That is, the church, in his judgment,
favors the turning over of the legisla-
tion on the liquor business to the liquor
men.

But Mr. Eardley has been elected on
a Republican ticket before. He was
elected with Mayor Thompson on the
Republican ticket when the Republican
party elected eleven out of the fifteen
Councilmen; the Democrats having
but four members in that body. Mr.
Eardley and three other so-called Rep-
ublicans at that time at once entered
into a compact with the Democratic
members, forming the "solid eight,"
which blocked all progress, thwarted
the Republican party mayor, and held
the city stagnant for two years. At
that time Mr. Eardley did not appear
to have any sense of party obligation
whatever. His obligation rather was
to his brethren, and he united himself,
with three other Republicans of like
mind with him, to the four brethren in
the Council who were members of the
Democratic party, holding his church
ties to be above all those of his party.
The result was that when Mr. Eardley
applied for renomination at the Re-
publican ward convention he was turned
down, and turned down hard, as not
being, in fact, a party man. Now,
however, he blossoms out as the special
champion of party regularity and party
fidelity, and this when there has been
no party declaration, but only the will
of the "Federal bunch," to bind any-
body. It is a great change, but no
greater than other members have made
during the present session. It is es-
pecially noteworthy in Mr. Eardley's
case, however, to see this change, in
view of the record he made as a be-
trayer of his party in the City Council
of Salt Lake.

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—D—**
Curious Compound Capsules combine
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tal Pepsin, and sell for \$1.25 a box.
Mail orders promptly attended to. Doull
Drug Co., Distributors, 338 Main St.,
Salt Lake City.
None genuine without the trade mark
—the Curious D.

THE DOCTOR'S QUESTION

Advice Against the Use of Harsh Pur-
gatives and Physics.

A doctor's first question when con-
sulted by a patient is, "are your bowels
regular?" He knows that 98 per cent
of illness is attended with inactive
bowels and torpid liver. This condition
poisons the system with noxious gases
and waste matter, which naturally ac-
cumulates and which must be removed
through the bowels before health can
be restored.

Salts, ordinary pills and cathartics
may be truly likened to dynamite.
Through their harsh, irritating action
they force a passage through the
bowels, causing pain and damage to the
delicate intestinal structure which
weakens the whole system, and at best
only produces temporary relief. The
repeated use of such treatment causes
chronic irritation of the stomach and
bowels, hardens their tissues, deadens
their nerves, stiffens their muscles and
generally brings about an injurious hab-
it which sometimes has fatal results.
We have a positive, pleasant and safe
remedy for constipation and bowel dis-
orders in general. We are so certain of
its great curative value that we prom-
ise to return the purchaser's money in
every case when it fails to produce im-
mediate satisfaction. This remedy is called
Rexall Orderlies. We urge you to try
them at our entire risk.

Rexall Orderlies are very pleasant to
take, they act quietly, and have a
soothing, strengthening, healing influ-
ence on the entire intestinal tract.
They do not purge, grip, cause nausea,
flatulence, excessive looseness of diar-
ry, or any other annoying effect, and
they may be taken at any time without
any inconvenience.

Rexall Orderlies overcome the drug-
ging habit and cure constipation and
all similar ailments, whether acute or
chronic. They are especially good for
children, weak persons or old folks.
Price, 36 tablets, 25c, and 12 tablets
10c. Smith Drug Co., Inc., and Druehl
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**Manufacturers' & Im-
porters' Outlet Co.,**
Corner West Second South
and West Temple streets,
"Dooly Block."

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Eton styles, all wool worsteds,
serges and broadcloths, in black,
pink, rose, also stripes, plaids and
every color. Jackets, sweaters, dia-
mond, silk and satin, trimmed
with silk braid, velvet and fancy
buttons. Skirts made in up-to-
date styles. Suits worth \$15.00
to \$18.00; sale prices—
\$7.97, \$5.87, \$3.97
LADIES' HATS.
All new 1909 spring styles and
shades, value \$5.00 to \$10.00;
sale prices—
\$4.97, \$3.93, \$2.47
LADIES' SHOES.
Patent and vic kid, French
and Cuban heels, tan and black,
lace and button; \$2.00 and \$1.00
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OUTFITTERS FOR WOMEN.
122 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
Beg to specially notify their patrons
that they have secured the agency of
THE FASSO CORSET.

This incomparable corset, known for
many years as the very acme of per-
fection among Corsettes in Europe
and this country, still retains all those
features which have made it so de-
sirable, while the latest models show
all the new ideas conforming to the pre-
sent fashions.

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Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

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KEITH O'BRIEN Co.
Anniversary Sale and Spring Opening
Monday
**Every Mother
Is Interested in
Furnishings for
Boys and Girls**

Our stock will particularly ap-
peal to them because many of
the articles are being sold as
cheaply as they can be produced
at home.

GOOD NEWS—For the seamstress
cannot produce them cheaper. Then
there is a style and fit which can-
not be duplicated. A saving of
worry and work.

These little priced garments are manufactured
in a sanitary factory where every modern method
is employed, where every workman is an expert on
an individual part of the garment.

Boys' waist suits,
Boys' blouses and shirts,
Boys' pajamas and night robes,
Girls' wash dresses,
Children's wash dresses,
Children's rompers and play suits.

**High grade shoes and oxfords for men; one
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